

Text

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Working with text

There are several varieties of text, Art, Frame, Path and Shape, to give you flexibility when working with typography.

Text objects contain both character and paragraph elements, making it easy to modify standard text attributes such as font, size, format, and alignment. All text types have quick access settings on the context toolbar and supporting panels and dialogs for more extensive, advanced options.

When [snapping](#) is switched on, the baseline of the first line in a text object will snap to the baseline of the first line in other text objects.

When performing text editing, Designer supports all standard text selection and formatting techniques and shortcuts.

The unique features of artistic text, frame text and path text are discussed in the [Artistic text](#), [Frame text](#), [Text on a path](#) and [Shape text](#) topics.

 If you're opening Affinity documents or vector images (containing text) from another computer, the original fonts used may be missing from your computer. If so, you'll get a **Document Contains Missing Fonts** alert. The font will be substituted for a replacement system font at this time.

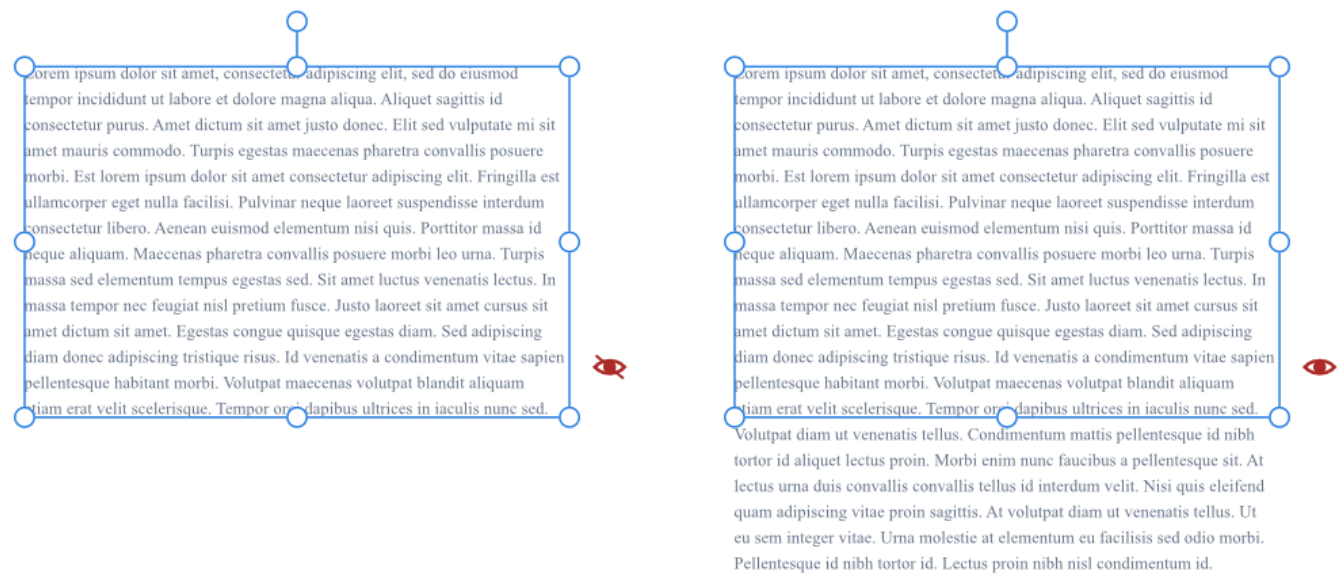
When text using the missing font is selected in your document, its font name will be prefixed with a '?' on the context toolbar and on the **Character** panel.

 If you're designing before full copy has been written, you can use placeholder (filler) text within your text frames to help you progress with your project. Filler text can be inserted from the **Text** menu.

 By default, the size of text is expressed in points, regardless of the units set within your document. If you wish text size to reflect document units, this can be set in [Settings \(or Preferences\)](#).

 By default, all text objects are created with a blend gamma of 1.45. This can be changed in [Settings \(or Preferences\)](#) (**Tools** section) or [modified for individual objects](#).

 If there's too much text to fit in a frame, any overflowing text will be stored in an invisible overflow area. To indicate overflowing text, an adjacent eye icon appears, allowing you to show or hide the overflowing text.



▼ To select text objects for formatting:

- With the **Move Tool** selected, do one of the following:
 - Click a text object to make formatting changes to all the text within the text object.
 - Double-click a text object to make formatting changes to sections of text within the text object.
- With either of the text tools selected, click a text object to make formatting changes to sections of text within the text object.

▼ To select text on the page:

Do one of the following:

To select...	Action	Example
a single word	double-click	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum quis semper nisi. Nam faucibus at leo nec mollis.
multiple words	double-click with the Ctrl key pressed	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum quis semper nisi. Nam faucibus at leo nec mollis.
a line	triple-click	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum quis semper nisi. Nam faucibus at leo nec mollis.
a text range	drag with cursor. Use Shift key to	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum quis semper nisi. Nam faucibus at leo nec mollis.

select text
between
two
insertion
points.

a paragraph	quadruple-click	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum quis semper nisi. Nam faucibus at leo nec mollis. Vivamus condimentum nulla ac scelerisque viverra. Nulla sed nisi nec mauris feugiat posuere in non turpis. Mauris et velit ut ex laoreet bibendum. Donec et blandit mi, a viverra massa. Nulla facilisi. Duis vulputate, eros at dictum imperdiet, arcu orci venenatis justo.
all paragraphs	quintuple-click	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum quis semper nisi. Nam faucibus at leo nec mollis. Vivamus condimentum nulla ac scelerisque viverra. Nulla sed nisi nec mauris feugiat posuere in non turpis. Mauris et velit ut ex laoreet bibendum. Donec et blandit mi, a viverra massa. Nulla facilisi. Duis vulputate, eros at dictum imperdiet, arcu orci venenatis justo.

▼ To move text:

- With a single word, paragraph, or portion of text selected, drag and drop it where you would like to place it.

▼ To edit text on the page:

1. Do one of the following:
 - Select any text tool, then click (or drag) in the text object. A standard insertion point appears at the click position.
 - Select a single word, paragraph or portion of text (see above).
2. Type to insert new text or overwrite selected text, respectively.



Settings (or Preferences)

Related behaviors can be adjusted from [the app's settings](#):

- **Miscellaneous>Reset Fonts**

- **User Interface>Show Text in points**
- **User Interface>Always use white background for Font dropdown**

SEE ALSO:

[Artistic text](#)

[Frame text](#)

[Importing text](#)

[Path text](#)

[Shape text](#)

[Character formatting](#)

[Paragraph formatting](#)

[Style Picker Tool](#)

[Artistic Text Tool](#)

[Frame Text Tool](#)

[Glyph Browser panel](#)

[Keyboard shortcuts for working with text](#)

Importing text

Importing text from a file lets you introduce already existing text into your document.

Typically text is placed into a chosen text frame but you can also import text as artistic text or path text.

You can import text files in Rich Text Format (.rtf) and plain text (.txt) formats. If your text editor saves as or can export to one of these formats, you can use its output in Affinity.

▼ To import text into an empty text frame:

- With the **Frame Text Tool** active, do one of the following:
 - On the **File** menu, select **Place**. In the pop-up dialog, navigate to and select a file, and click **Open**. If the text frame was not selected or did not contain an insertion point, click the frame.
 - Drag and drop the file from a folder on your operating system onto the text frame.
 - Paste (**Ctrl+V**) previously copied text from Microsoft Word, Adobe InDesign or another text source.
 - **Right**-click the text frame, and select **Paste**.

 Selecting multiple text files to import will load the text files into the **Place** panel. To place the currently selected item from the panel into a text frame by clicking the frame or dragging to create a new one.

▼ To import a text file's contents into a populated text frame at a specific location:

- Select the **Frame Text Tool**.
- Click at a chosen text position to make an insertion point.
- On the **File** menu, select **Place** as described previously.

▼ To replace all frame text in a text frame with a text file's contents:

- Select the **Move Tool**.
- Select the text frame, ensuring that you don't double-click it (making an insertion point).
- On the **File** menu, select **Place** as described previously.

▼ To import text as artistic text or path text:

- Create an insertion point in artistic or path text.
 - On the **File** menu, select **Place** as described previously.
-

SEE ALSO:

[Working with text](#)

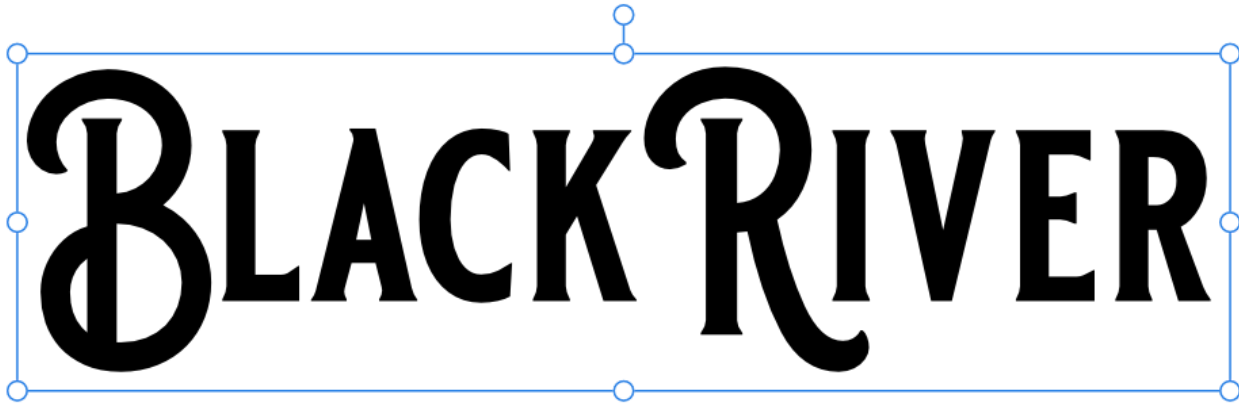
[Frame text](#)

[Artistic text](#)

[Text on a path](#)

Artistic text

Artistic text, as the name suggests, is best suited to decorative or artistic typographical design.



Artistic text can be modified in many of the same ways as drawn objects, while still retaining standard text attributes. This makes it ideal for single words, headlines, pull quotes, etc.,

When artistic text is resized, the text stretches or contracts to fit its new dimensions. Its relative font size automatically updates on the context toolbar.

Although paragraph attributes can be set for artistic text, it is more likely modifications will be to character attributes and on-page positioning using design aids and a creative eye.

💡 Artistic text can be converted to curves for advanced typographical design. Once artistic text is converted to curves, you will not be able to use standard text attributes to modify it.

▼ To create artistic text:

With the **Artistic Text Tool** selected:

1. Click or drag on the page for a default or custom 'sized' text size, respectively.
2. Do one of the following:
 - Type your text.
 - Paste previously copied text.

- From the **File** menu, select **Place**. In the pop-up dialog, navigate to and select a file, and click **Open**.

 For text imported from external apps, use **Paste without Format (Edit menu)** for 'clean' unformatted text.

▼ To resize artistic text:

With the artistic text selected, do one of the following:

- To resize height and width simultaneously (constraining the aspect ratio), drag the object's corner handles.
- To resize height and width independently (unconstrained), drag the object's central, side handles.

▼ To convert artistic text to frame text:

With the artistic text selected:

- Select **Layer>Convert to Text Frame**.



Modifier keys

When using the Artistic Text Tool, the following modifier keys can be used:

- The **Shift** key reverses the resize conventions (as described above).
- The **Ctrl** key resizes the text from the center.
- Pressing the right mouse button lets you rotate placed text about its opposite handle.



Text Tools and the Esc key

The **Esc** key uses the following logic when a Text Tool is active:

1. If the **Esc** key is used when glyphs (characters) are selected, the glyphs are deselected but the caret (cursor) remains inside the text object. (You can then continue editing the text within the text object.)
2. If the caret is inside the text object and no glyphs are selected, the **Esc** key will remove the caret and select the text object. (You can then press **V** to switch to the Move Tool to reposition the text object.)

3. With the text object selected, pressing the **Esc** key will deselect the text object.

SEE ALSO:

[Importing text](#)

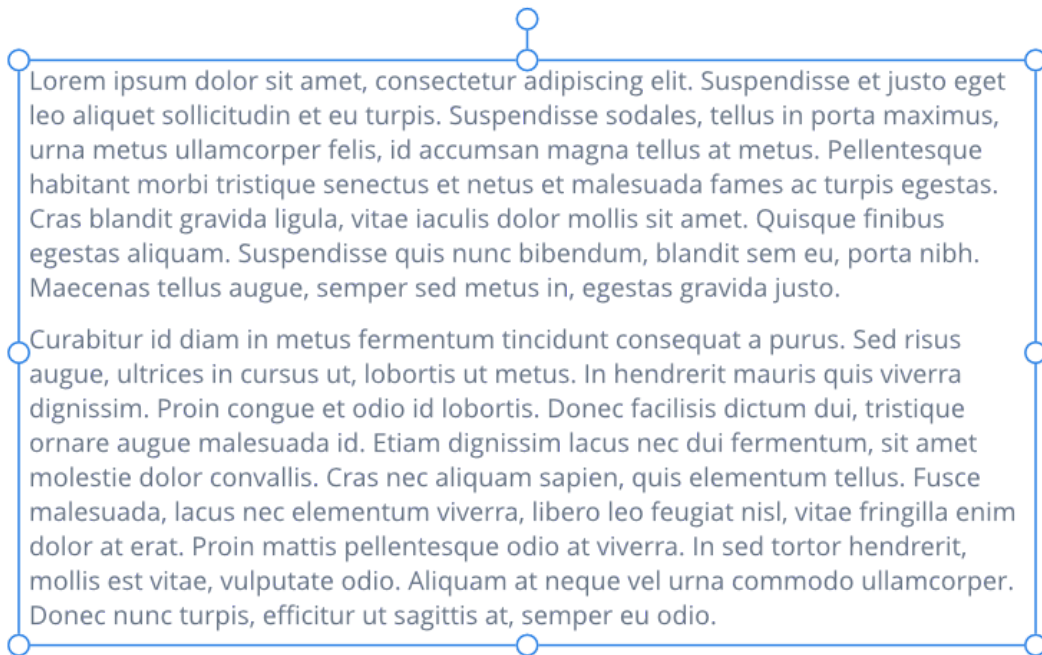
[Working with text](#)

[Artistic Text Tool](#)

[Frame text](#)

Frame text

Frame text is perfect for presenting paragraphs with a formalized structure and layout. If you want to present text in columns, frame text is the ideal solution.



By clicking in the drawn frame then typing, you're able to fill the frame with frame text. If excess text overflows the bottom of the frame, you can either reduce the text's font size from the context toolbar or make the text frame larger; both methods will make the text fit the frame.

Frame text can be created within rectangular (square) frames using the **Frame Text Tool** or within any curve or closed shape.

 To achieve natural looking text while working on your design, from the **Text** menu, select **Insert Filler Text**.

▼ To create frame text:

With the **Frame Text Tool** selected:

1. Drag on the page. This sets the initial size of the text frame.
2. Do one of the following:
 - Type your text.
 - Paste (**Ctrl+V**) previously copied text.
 - From the **File** menu, select **Place**. In the pop-up dialog, navigate to and select a file, and click **Open**.

 For text imported from external apps, use **Paste without Format** (**Edit** menu) for 'clean' unformatted text.

 Alternatively, select a previously drawn line, curve or shape and then, from the **Layer** menu, select **Convert to Text Frame**.

▼ To convert frame text to artistic text:

With the frame text selected:

- Select **Layer>Convert to Art Text**.

The artistic text may flow differently than the original frame text due to inherent differences between the two object types. Formatting applied to text ranges, such as horizontal alignment, is retained after conversion but may not be discernible in your design, e.g. an artistic text object is only as wide as its longest line of text.



Modifier keys

When using the Frame Text Tool, the following modifier keys can be used:

- The **Shift** key constrains frame's proportions at the time of creation (to a square) or when resizing.
- The **Ctrl** key resizes the frame from its center.
- Pressing the right mouse button lets you rotate placed frame text about its opposite handle.



Text Tools and the Esc key

The **Esc** key uses the following logic when a Text Tool is active:

1. If the **Esc** key is used when glyphs (characters) are selected, the glyphs are deselected but the caret (cursor) remains inside the text object. (You can then continue editing the text within the text object.)
2. If the caret is inside the text object and no glyphs are selected, the **Esc** key will remove the caret and select the text object. (You can then press **V** to switch to the Move Tool to reposition the text object.)
3. With the text object selected, pressing the **Esc** key will deselect the text object.

Resizing text frames

When resizing a frame you can control whether:

- Text remains at its set size and reflows through the frame.
- Text scales as the frame is resized.
- Any extra space at the bottom of the frame is to be removed after resize.

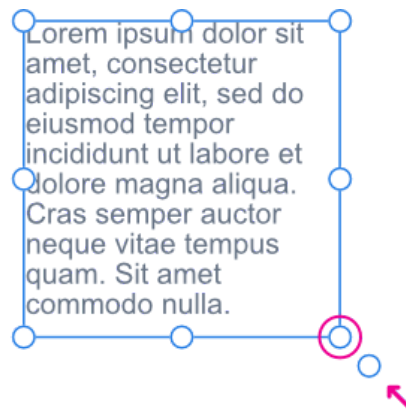
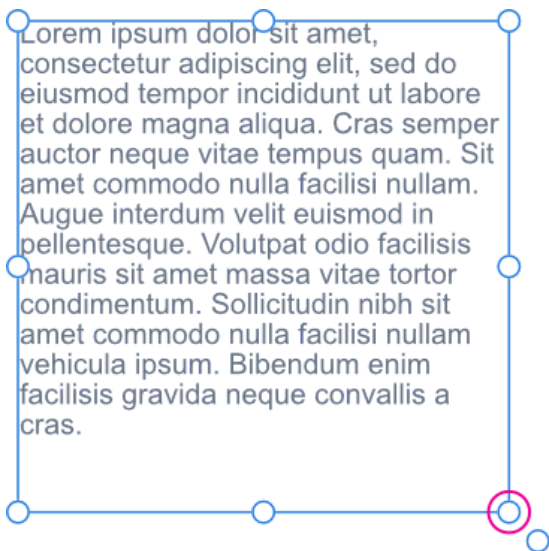


Text frames in documents created or modified in Affinity Publisher may be set to display their contents across multiple columns. To set a frame's number of columns to 1 in Affinity Designer, select it using the **Move Tool** or the **Frame Text Tool** and click **Remove Columns** on the context toolbar.

▼ To reflow text:

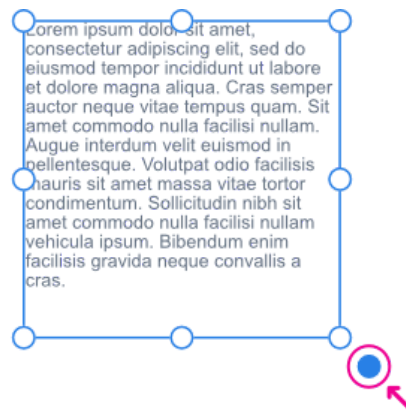
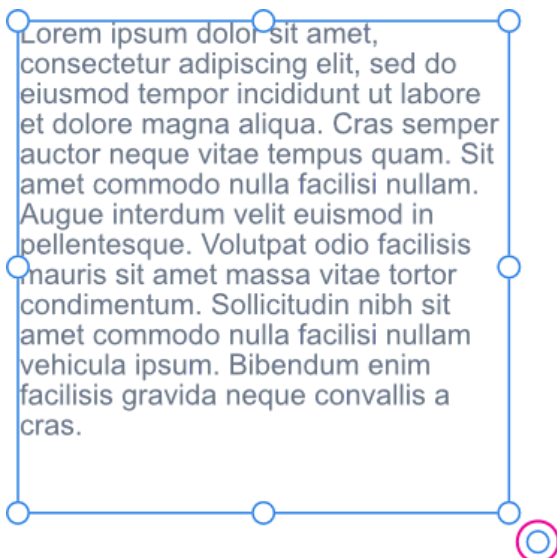
With the text frame selected, do one of the following:

- To resize height and width simultaneously, drag the object's corner handles.
- To resize height and width independently, drag the object's side handles.



▼ To scale text:

- With the text frame selected, drag the object's scale handle (extends from the bottom-right corner of the selection). Any containing frame text will be resized in proportion to the new text frame dimensions.



 After the text frame is resized, the scale handle will be colored blue to indicate frame text scaling. This is a useful reminder if you've inadvertently scaled text instead of reflowed it.

▼ To reset scaled frame text back to its original font size:

- Double-click the blue scale handle.

The text frame will still retain its resized dimensions.

▼ To fit frame to frame text:

- Double-click the edge handle at the bottom center of the text frame. If extra space exists between the last line of text and the frame's bottom edge, the space will be removed.

Aligning text in text frames

Horizontal alignment is a paragraph attribute which can be altered via the Text context toolbar. Vertical alignment of text within a frame is a frame attribute. The latter is good for aligning text centrally with adjacent graphics.

▼ To vertically align frame text:

- From the **Text** menu, select an option from the **Vertical Alignment** submenu.

Using placeholder text

If you're designing before full copy has been written, you can use placeholder (filler) text to help you progress with your project.

▼ To add filler text:

- With the text frame selected, from the **Text** select **Insert Filler Text**.

SEE ALSO:[Importing text](#)[Working with text](#)[Frame Text Tool](#)[Artistic text](#)[Filler text](#)

Text on a path

Path text is a variation of Artistic text which follows a line, curve or outline of a shape.



Before and after conversion to path text (and final design example).

Applying text to a path allows you to explore a whole range of diverse typographical designs. The path can be created from any line, curve or shape drawn using any of the line or shape tools. These include, but are not limited to, the [Pen Tool](#), [Pencil Tool](#), and [Ellipse Tool](#). The only criterion is that a line, curve or shape must exist on the page before path text can be implemented.

⚠ When a line, curve or shape is converted to a path to accommodate text, the original object is discarded. If you wish to retain the original object, we recommend [duplicating](#) it first.

Modifying path text

Once the path has been created, you can adjust the start and end handles on the path to expand or restrict the portion on which text will flow. The start and end handles are indicated by light green and orange triangles, respectively.



If path text extends beyond the start and end handles, it will flow onto a second path (below) or wrap around to follow the path in the opposite direction. If this occurs, an additional pair of start and end handles (colored dark green and red, respectively) will become available so this new path can be adjusted separately. Both paths and pairs of handles work identically.



You can also control the distance between the text and the path (i.e., the Baseline) and the direction in which the text flows along the path. Each path section can have a different **Baseline** value.

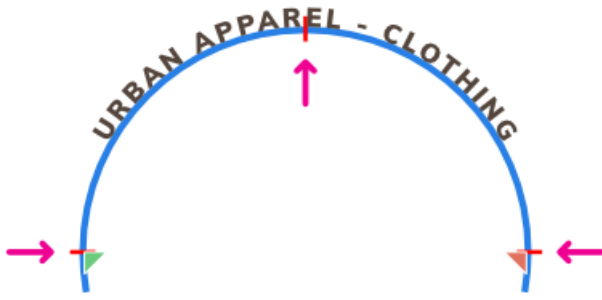
Reshaping the path object

You can reshape the path object at any point using the [Node Tool](#). If your text path object originated from one of the shape tools, you can modify it as if it was still the original geometric shape. Text already present on the path will reflow along the changing path when the object is reshaped.

For more information on reshaping a path object, see the [Edit curves and shapes](#) and [Draw and edit shapes](#) topics.

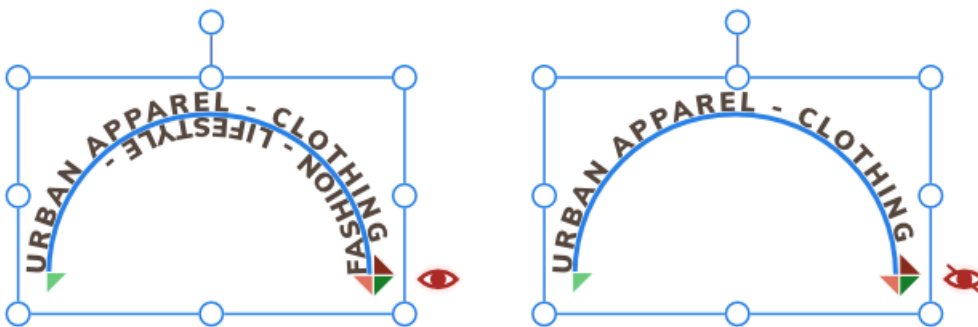
Path text and snapping

Along the path you'll encounter red perpendicular snapping lines as you drag path text handles. For example, on path text around an ellipse, you can snap to 90° intervals on its circumference, then use text alignment options to precisely position text centrally.



Hiding overflowing path text

Any path text extending beyond the end handle of a secondary path will be displayed by default, but you can hide this, e.g. for editing, by clicking the strikethrough red eye icon.



▼ To create path text:

1. Select a previously drawn line, curve or shape.
2. From the **Tools** panel, select the **Artistic Text Tool**.
3. Do one of the following:
 - For text running outside a shape or above a line: Click the cursor outside (or above) the object's outline. The cursor will change to indicate path text will be created.
 - For text running inside a shape or below a line (right to left): Click the cursor inside (or below) the object's outline.
4. On the context toolbar, set a **Font Size** (or click to use the default font size).
5. Do one of the following:
 - Type your text.
 - Paste previously copied text.
 - From the **File** menu, select **Place**. In the pop-up dialog, navigate to and select a file, and click **Open**.

 Alternatively, select a previously drawn line, curve or shape and then, from the **Layer** menu, select **Convert to Text Path**.

▼ To modify the flow of path text:

With the path text selected, do one of the following:

- Drag one or more path text handles.
- On the context toolbar, set **Baseline** to adjust distance of text baseline from path.
- On the context toolbar, click **Reverse Text Path**.



Modifier keys

When positioning path text handles, the following modifier keys can be used:

- The **Shift** key constrains the distance between the start and end handles, moving the entire path, both handles and text simultaneously.
- The **Alt** key ignores snapping points along the path.
- The **Ctrl** key moves start and end handles symmetrically.

Resizing path object

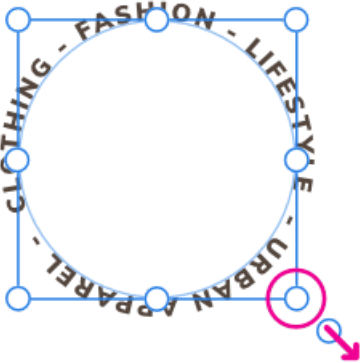
When resizing a path object you can control whether:

- Text remains at its set size and reflows across the path.
- Text scales as the path is resized.

▼ To reflow text:

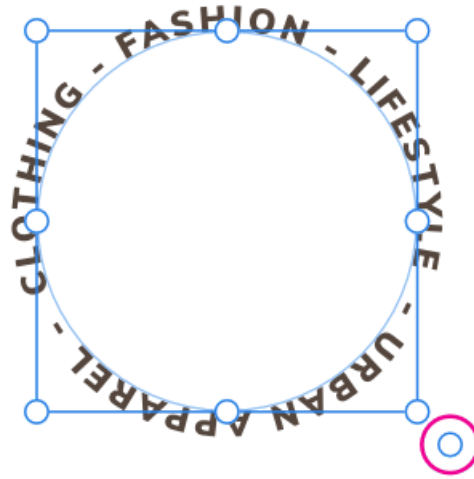
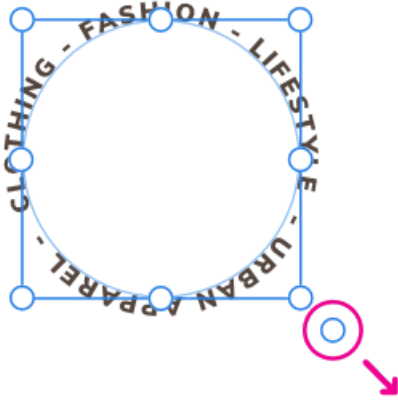
With the path object selected, do one of the following:

- To resize height and width simultaneously, drag the object's corner handles.
- To resize height and width independently, drag the object's side handles.



▼ To scale text:

- With the path object selected, drag the object's scale handle (extends from the bottom-right corner of the selection).



SEE ALSO:

[Importing text](#)

[Working with text](#)

[Artistic Text Tool](#)

[Filler text](#)

Shape text

If you want to contain text within a drawn shape, geometric shape or concave area of a curve you can create shape text.

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▼ To create shape text:

1. Select a previously drawn curve or shape.
2. From the **Tools** panel, select **Frame Text Tool**.
3. Position the cursor over the curve or shape, which will change to indicate shape text will be created.
4. Click for an insertion point, then do one of the following:
 - Type your text.
 - Paste previously copied text.
 - From the **File** menu, select **Place**. In the pop-up dialog, navigate to and select a file, and click **Open**.

 Alternatively, select a previously drawn curve or shape and then, from the **Layer** menu, select **Convert to Text Frame**.

Character formatting

Character formatting describes text attributes which are applied at a character level.

Character formatting includes attributes such as font and size and may be applied to a single letter or single word as well as full paragraphs or stories. This type of formatting is useful for both art and frame text.

With your text (or text object) selected, character formatting settings are available from the context toolbar, the **Text** menu, and the **Character** panel.

Incremental changes

Rather than setting a finite value for certain text attributes, the **Text** menu offers the following incremental changes:

- **Size**
 - **Bigger/Precise Bigger**—increases the size of the text by ten increments/one increment.
 - **Smaller/Precise Smaller**—decreases the size of the text by ten increments/one increment.
- **Spacing**
 - **Use Default**—sets the character tracking to the font's default setting.
 - **Use None**—sets the character tracking to zero.
 - **Tighten/Tighten More**—condenses character tracking by one increment/five increments.
 - **Loosen/Loosen More**—expands character tracking by one increment/five increments.
- **Baseline**
 - **Raise Baseline/Precise Raise Baseline**—moves the text upwards by ten increments/one increment.
 - **Lower Baseline/Precise Lower Baseline**—moves the text downwards by ten increments/one increment.

▼ To access the Character panel:

Do one of the following:

- With text selected, on the context toolbar, click  **Character**.
- From the **Window** menu, select **Text>Character**.

Paragraph formatting

Paragraph formatting describes text attributes which are applied at a paragraph level.

Paragraph formatting includes attributes such as alignment, leading, and indents which can only be applied to full paragraphs or stories.

This type of formatting can be applied to artistic text, but is more appropriate for frame text.

With your text (or text object) selected, paragraph formatting settings are available from the context toolbar, the **Text** menu, and the **Paragraph** panel.

▼ To access the Paragraph panel:

Do one of the following:

- With text selected, on the context toolbar, click  **Paragraph**.
- From the **Window** menu, select **Text>Paragraph**.

▼ To add tab stops:

On the **Paragraph** panel, in the **Tab Stops** section:

1. Set the tab stop space using the input box.
2. Click **Add New Tab Stop**.

A new tab stop is added to the paragraph and is listed on the left within the Tab Stops section. If you repeat the above procedure to add multiple tab stops, the tab stop space is calculated from the position of the previously added tab stop.

▼ To modify and delete tab stops:

On the **Paragraph** panel, in the **Tab Stops** section, do one of the following:

- Double-click a listed tab stop and type in a new value to adjust the tab stop position.
- Select a listed tab stop and set the **Alignment** and/or **Leader**.
- Select a listed tab stop and click **Delete Selected Tab Stop** to remove a tab stop.

SEE ALSO:

[Paragraph panel](#)

Variable fonts

When you apply a static font to text, you can often choose from several font styles, such as Regular, Bold and Condensed. Variable fonts, though, allow you to adjust specific aspects of their design, known as **axes of variation**, or simply **axes**, along a continuum of values.



Examples of font variations along common axes: (A) weight (B) optical size (C) width.

Each axis can be adjusted individually, which allows for many more possible combinations than are available when using static fonts.



Like static fonts, variable fonts include predefined font styles, which are named combinations of values for a font's various axes. When formatting text, they are available via the context toolbar's **Font Style** setting. Elsewhere, you may see them referred to as **named instances**.

Depending on a font designer's intent, you may be able to make other adjustments to a font's appearance, such as :

- the height of ascenders and descenders, to better fit your chosen line spacing.
- the style of stem terminals, to choose between straight and swollen.
- the width of counters, enclosed and partially enclosed spaces within glyphs, to affect legibility at your chosen font size.

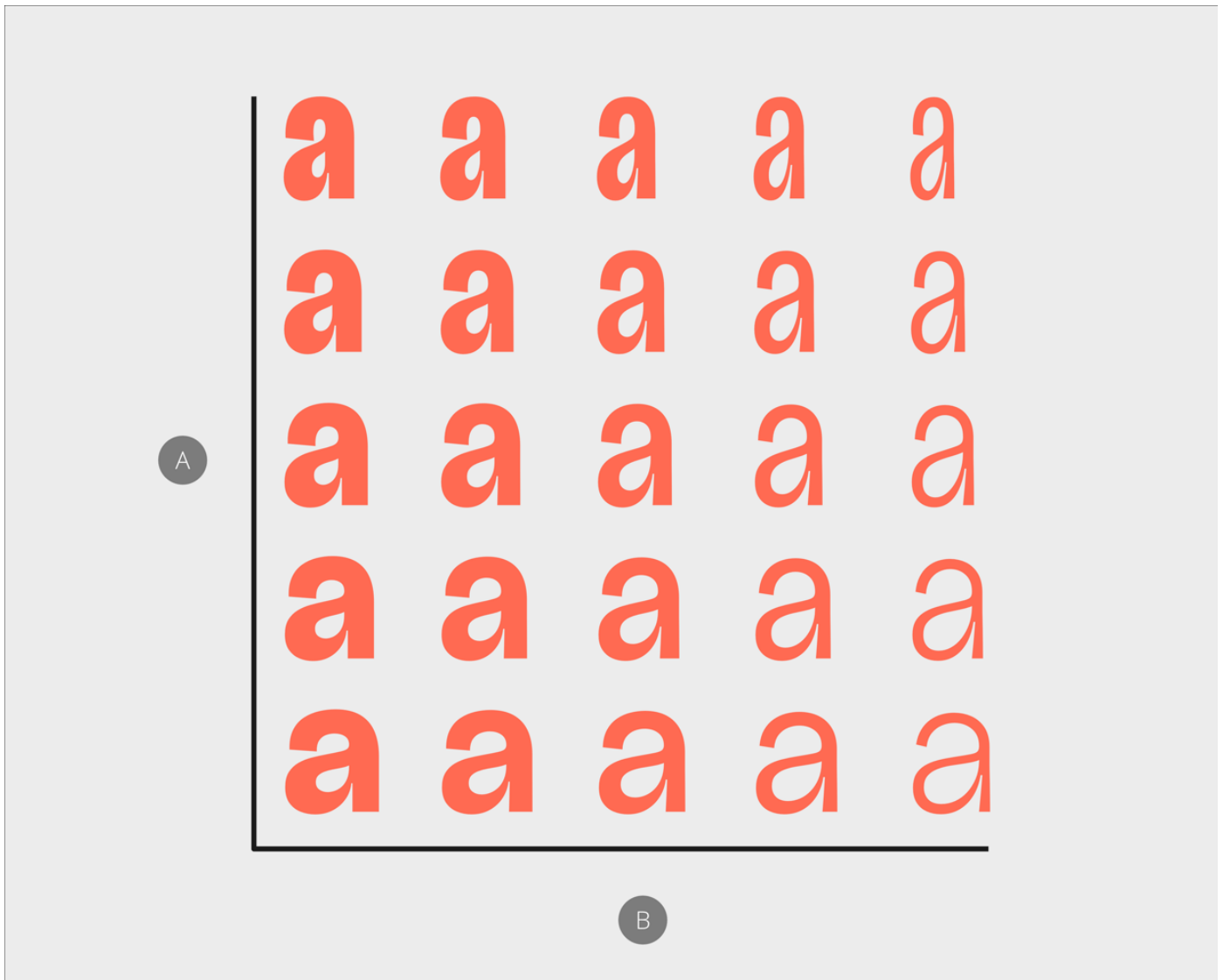
💡 A large selection of free variable fonts is available from [Google Fonts](#).

Axis availability

You may see fewer axes in Affinity than are mentioned in a font's marketing materials. Affinity respects the OpenType specification's provision for font designers to mark any axis as hidden.

To reveal and modify hidden axes, select **Font Variations** and then select **Show hidden axes**.

⚠ Hidden axes are often used internally by a font and controlled indirectly by your choices for other axes. Amending them directly may result in reduced typographic fidelity.



A matrix of font variations along the (A) width and (B) weight axes.

✍ When a document that uses variable fonts is exported to PDF, Affinity creates a static instance of the font with fixed settings for each variation used. Affinity names static instances in a way that should help identify the original variable font when such a PDF is imported or placed in a document.

▼ To adjust a variable font's settings:

With text selected that is formatted with a variable font:

1. Do one of the following:

- On the context toolbar, select **Font Variations**.
- On the **Character** panel, select **Font Variations**.

2. Adjust the axes' settings as required.

 When adjusting an axis by dragging its slider, holding the **Alt** key overrides snapping to the notches to allow for smaller adjustments.

SEE ALSO:

[Character panel](#)

[Working with text](#)

OpenType font features

Affinity Designer provides support for **OpenType** font features. These extend the font's character set which lets you present text with a greater degree of typographical control.



Text example of an OpenType stylistic set using the font Gabriola.

Font features supported include ligatures, alternates, swash variants, stylistic sets, and figure positions. You'll also get ligature control via the **Text** menu's **Ligatures** submenu.

▼ To apply OpenType font features:

1. Assign a font to your text that supports OpenType font features.
2. From the **Text** menu, select **Show Typography**.
3. Adjust the settings in the dialog.

 The available font features differ between fonts. This is dependent on how the font was designed by the font designer.

 As OpenType fonts are cross-platform, you can make use of OpenType fonts from both Mac and Windows operating systems.

SEE ALSO:

Special characters and glyphs

Special characters and glyphs can be added to your text from any font installed on your computer.

Commonly used items, such as the non-breaking space, non-breaking hyphen and zero-width space, can be inserted via the **Text** menu.

Any available character/glyph can be inserted via the **Glyph Browser** panel, which allows you to insert glyphs, Unicode characters or Unicode characters with alternates.

⚠ Glyphs may be different between fonts. Applying a new font to text may cause some characters to be displayed as rectangles or not at all, which indicates no glyph is defined for the affected character codes within that font.

The following characters can be added via the **Text** menu's **Insert Character** submenu:

- Line Break
- Em Dash
- En Dash
- Figure Dash
- Em Space
- En Space
- Zero Width Space
- Non-Breaking Space
- Non-Breaking Hyphen
- Soft Hyphen

▼ To add commonly used special characters/glyphs:

1. Create an insertion point in your text.
2. On the **Text** menu, select the required character from the **Insert Character** submenu.

▼ To show special characters (paragraph marks, spaces and breaks) in text:

- On the **Text** menu, select **Show Special Characters**.

▼ To insert characters using the Glyph Browser panel:

1. Create an insertion point in your text.
2. On the **Window** menu, select **Text>Glyph Browser**.
3. Select a Font, Font style and Subset from the pop-up menu options.
4. Double-click a glyph to add it at the insertion point.

 Emoji can be inserted via Windows' **Emoji** panel, which is accessed by pressing Win+.
(full stop).

SEE ALSO:

[Working with text](#)

[Glyph Browser panel](#)

Spelling

The built-in spell checker ensures the text in your design is perfect before being published.

There are several ways to interact with the spell checker, including using the **Spelling** dialog or searching for and handling spelling errors directly on the page.

 Spelling errors are indicated by red underlining.

Settings

The following options are available from the **Spelling** dialog (spell checker):

- **Current word**—select and type to manually input a suggested correction.
- **Suggestions list**—select a word from the list of suggestions to replace the current word.
- **Change**—substitutes the misspelt word with the current word.
- **Find Next**—displays the next misspelt word.
- **Ignore**—ignores the misspelling of the current word.
- **Learn**—adds the current word to the dictionary.
- **Guess**—shows a list of possible alternatives for the current word.

▼ To check spelling:

From the **Text** menu, from the **Spelling** submenu, select one or more of the following:

- **Spelling Options**—runs the spell checker.
- **Check Spelling**—displays and selects the next misspelt word.
- **Check Spelling While Typing**—highlights spelling errors as you type.

▼ To correct a misspelt word on the page:

- With one of the text tools selected, **Right**-click the misspelt word and select an alternative from the pop-up menu.

▼ To ignore a misspelt word on the page:

1. Select the misspelt word.

2. From the **Text** menu, from the **Spelling** submenu, select **Ignore Misspelt Word**.

SEE ALSO:

[Working with text](#)

[Frame Text Tool](#)

[Artistic Text Tool](#)